

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 1, 1796.

V E N I C E, September 15.

THE infant general Buonaparte arrived at Treviso, he wrote to the government, desiring it might order the commissaries of the Venetian part of Triest to prepare provisions and storage for the French army. It is supposed from this measure that he intends to proceed to Trieste, where the French will find considerable magazines. In confirmation of this conjecture, a body of French troops has already arrived at Feltre.

The successes of the French army have inspired the Venetian aristocracy with the greatest terror. As the Austrians fly in all directions into the territories of the republic, and many even take refuge at Mestre and Padua, the conquerors, it is feared, will pursue them as far as Legnano, and threaten Venice itself. Considerable reinforcements are sent to all the posts that guard the defiles.

F R A N C F O R T, September 20.

The prince of Nassau Siegen, who arrived at Potsdam from Vienna, is on his return to Vienna. It is thought, that his embassy was to the same purport with that of Mr. Hammond. A general peace is considered as the object, and the mediation of his Prussian majesty has been obtained for that purpose.

All the letters from Vienna and Prague, give intelligence of the continual march of troops, and of new levies in the hereditary states. Ten battalions from Galicia have passed through Prague. Seventy-two companies of Hungary have offered to raise each 1000 men. In Upper and Lower Austria, recruits are enrolled with the greatest success.

C O B L E N T Z, September 17.

The pretended retreat of the Austrians towards Ratisbon, was unquestionably a mere feint; for this morning the republican army abandoned its positions, and retreated partly towards the Sieg. The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is relieved: at nine this morning, the enemy's advanced guard made its appearance near Pfaffendorf: the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein is already employed in demolishing the works constructed by the French who are retreating precipitately. Our advices from Treves dated the 15th, state, that the construction of the trenches is followed up with more energy than ever.

M E N T Z, September 16.

At day break this morning, the republicans attacked the whole line of our advanced posts, and drove our pickets to within a short distance of Marienborn: however, by the excellent dispositions of lieutenant-colonel Baron de Corvoss, and the bravery of the troops, the enemy, although four times more numerous than ourselves, were turned before Hochheim, and driven into their first lines, with the loss of several men killed, and four made prisoners. On our side, one man and two horses were wounded.

M A N H E I M, September 19.

The archduke Charles attempts to be beforehand with the French, under Moreau, in making himself master of the most important posts in Suabia, which will make the retreat of that army to the Rhine extremely difficult. The corps under general Petrasch, which, after having advanced as far as Stuttgart, divided itself into two columns, has gained several advantages over general Scherer, and made considerable booty.

B R U S S E L S, October 7.

While the Austrians were attacking the forte depon of Neuwied, the archduke Charles at the head of 15,000 men, endeavoured, by forced marches, to gain the rear of Moreau's army, in order to concert with the generals Latour, Neuwied and Petrasch, new plans of attack against the army of the Rhine and Moselle. He sent a corps of 10,000 men, united with the garrison of Mentz, towards the Hupdruck. The remainder of his army, consisting of 20,000 men, is encamped at Ukerath, and several squadrons of cavalry, supported by infantry, hover about in the vicinity of the Sieg, where all is quiet at present. When the archduke set off, he gave the command of the army of the Lower Rhine to general Werneck.

Order and discipline begin to revive in the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Confidence is restored among the troops; and we believe that the army of the Sambre and Meuse, reinforced by the 7th division of the army of the North, consisting of 16,000 men, will soon act offensively and with success.

However, desolation has not entirely ceased yet, and many of the fugitives who endeavour to reach the interior of the republic, continue to pass by Luxembourg and the Ardennes. General Bournoville has issued severe orders to arrest and conduct them to their respective regiments.

Precise orders have been given in this city, to stop and visit all the coaches and equipages coming from the army of the Sambre and Meuse. It is known that some honourable commissaries endeavour to send home the fruits of their robberies and pillage—Considerable sums in specie, flowing from that source, have already been seized.

C O L O G N E, October 3.

The following are the conditions of neutrality concluded at Neuwied, on the 30th ult. between the French and Austrian generals.

1. The city of Neuwied, the castle and its appertinances, cannot be occupied by any troops, either French or Austrian.

2. The advanced posts of the respective corps shall be removed from each other one hundred and fifty paces, viz. the French to count from the last house on the right side of the city, and the Austrians from the last house to the left of the city, and from the fence of the court garden.

3. In virtue of the present treaty, the French troops shall not attack the city, nor the Austrian generals construct offensive or defensive works, which may damage the bridge on the Rhine.

4. There shall be a French and an Austrian officer established in the city, charged to answer for the infringement of this article.

5. The line of centres in the plain will be ruled according to military law, and in a manner compatible with the position of the two corps of troops.

6. All the fortification works constructed in the city, shall be razed, under the inspection of the magistrate.

7. To avoid all species of misunderstanding, it is mutually agreed, that no soldier, either French or Austrian, shall enter into the city, without an express permission from his chief. The established officers at Neuwied will take care to have this article executed. A duplicate of the present treaty has been delivered to the magistrate of Neuwied.

P A R I S, October 10.

The Dunkirk floating battery has perished in the harbour by the explosion of the powder on board. A single man, out of fifty-nine who composed its crew, has alone been saved.

OZ. 12. Peace is made with the king of Naples. The treaty was signed the day before yesterday. It resembles not that concluded with the king of Sardinia. The king of Naples is not to make any cession of territory. He agrees only to allow certain commercial advantages, he excludes the English from his ports until a peace, and promises reparation for the outrages committed in 1792, against our ambassador at Naples.

To this treaty was joined a message, by which the directory ask for new funds in support of the war. They announce some hopes of peace; that negotiations with England will be opened; that the cabinet of St. James mean to send an agent; but that he is not yet arrived. They mention the necessity of shewing a resolution to carry on the war with vigour, if the obstinacy of our enemies render it necessary, in order to insure the acceptance of just and reasonable conditions of peace.

OZ. 14. Can it be true that the Executive Directory should have resolved to address the following question to the envoy of Great-Britain—"Will England easily and immediately treat for a separate peace with us?" and that, if the question is answered in the negative, it will be notified to the envoy, that the negotiation is at an end.

Rep it says, that the resolution exists. We think it our duty to conjure our readers, not to place any confidence in such reports. Indeed, would such a resolution not amount to the same thing as a second declaration of war.

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Extract of an official letter from Andromach, 25. Fructidor, 4th year.

"I have seen general Ernouf, and informed him of the unfavourable reports, that were spread. The following is the answer which he made:

"When Moreau passed the Lech we were ten leagues from Ratisbon. The archduke fell back, and reinforced with 25,000 men the corps of general Wartenleben, already equal in number to ours.—The right was penetrated by a numerous body of cavalry, which gained a position in our rear, and, in order to give the army of the Sambre and Meuse, we were compelled to have recourse to a retreat, when all the roads were cut up.

This retreat was effected, although the enemy ten times more numerous than we were, were close upon our rear. Jourdan contrived to gain a retreat by maintaining a close front, with the Austrians in flank, opposing his progress. He manoeuvred with so much ability, the infantry, four squadrons of the first regi-

ment of dragoons, and six of chasseur, seconded his intentions with so much gallantry, that the attacks of the Imperial cuirassiers cost them 600 men. We retreated slowly. The soldiers behaved with intrepidity. The French nation has still gained honour. We have lost 2000 men and some baggage.

"We are now upon the Lahn. Our position is impregnable.

"Ehrenbreitstein is most vigorously besieged. I reckon upon its speedy surrender.

"We are very soon to engage the enemy, and we shall soon gain the victory. Our warriors burn with ardour. They have fought two to one at least, and they had to face the enemy on every side!

"In fine, Ernouf has sworn to me that our reputation should not be sullied, and that some disastrous accidents had taken place. They shall be short lived successes for the Imperialists.

An exact copy.

(Signed) BOUTEVILLE, Commissi-

oner of the government."

Jourdan, general in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Wetzlar, 24. Fructidor.

Citizen Directors,

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, in the evening, the army reached the Lahn, behind Wetzlar. I this morning detached general Bernadotte, with the division under his command, towards Limburg, where he is to form a junction with a corps which general Marceau was to march to that quarter, in retreating towards the left bank of the Rhine.

Since the affair of the 17th, the army has continued its retreat, and though followed by the enemy's army, we have only been disturbed in our march by parties of hussars, and by peasants, who frequently attempted to carry off our park of artillery.

(Signed)

JOURDAN.

General Bournoville's address to the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Brave Comrades!

General Jourdan, who has so often conducted you to victory, is compelled to retire, and to submit to a separation from you; his health, impaired by a series of labour and fatigue, does not permit him to continue to exercise his accustomed care of you, and the executive directory charges me to replace him. I do not dissemble, brave comrades, the difficulty of the task assigned me, and I must depend upon your good will to second my endeavours upon accepting a command which is so much the more arduous that the two banks of the Rhine are supplied with but weak resources.—The first virtue which I shall ask of you is patience; as for valour, you are Frenchmen, and the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse has proved itself to be worthy of the character.

Citizen Alexandre, the commissary of government, who will replace citizen Joubert, is employed in providing means of subsistence, and other necessities that you may require; he is active in every thing, he is busy day and night, his anxiety is as great as my own, and you must be convinced that we shall spare no pains to procure for you at least what is necessary, as much as circumstances will permit.

You must be sensible, my dear companions, that plunder leads to want, that want of food leads to want of subordination, and want of subordination to defeat. Will the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse suffer the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of Italy, to be covered with glory, while want of discipline renders it incapable of conquering an enemy who has nothing to oppose to it but unavailing effrontery.

Brave comrades, respect the inhabitants of the country beyond the Rhine, and their properties; obey your officers and your generals; we have a desert to pass through till we reach the Meis; let us cut through it and fly to victory, and in a little time we shall be in want of nothing. But leave to your generals the care of providing for your subsistence; and far be from you the horrors committed by those who have forsaken your standards and abandoned you.

Your brethren of the army of the North are arrived; they burn with zeal to fight with you on all sides, and to share your warlike toils: let the most intimate union reign between you; let there be no other rivalry than that of glory; no other emulation than that of honour; let your redoubled blows beat down your enemies; they are enemies whom you have often beat, continue still to vanquish them, and a glorious peace will soon fix your success, and assure you of its reward. I have seen the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse, I have seen it with that bold and martial countenance which characterizes the love of one's country, and the ambition of conquest; I am convinced that there is not left one plunderer under arms, and that the army is purified: let us prepare for new successes, and depend upon it you will find in me the same care, the same solicitude, and the same tenderness, that you experienced in general Jourdan, with whom I would have